WAR IN THE ORIENT.

A Number of Minor Affairs, of Much Noise and but Little Loss of Life—Russians Preparing to Abandon the Peninsula—Heavy Losses to the Japanese Navy.

THE SITUATION.

Disposition of the Forces at the Beginning of that line, and every mile that they adthe Week, and Probabilities as to Opera- vance northward makes their communica-

At the beginning of the week Gen. Kuroki was still at Feng-Wang-Cheng, apin shape for a further advance. The ex-pectation last week that he would immediately push forward through the mounon the railroad was not realized. Apparently he saw too many chances for a successful attack upon the heads of his isolated columns to proceed without great circumspection, and at the first show of trouble by the Russians, he prudently drew back to get his forces together and the situation well in hand. Probably he is also waiting for the effect upon the Russians of the other columns, which have Gen. Oku, commanding the Third Japa-Elliott Islands, near Pitsewo, and is prob-

venient landing points to advance and support Gen. Kuroki's left flank. Whether Gen. Oku will advance to strike the Russians fronting Gen. Kureki, or whether he will turn back and invest 'ossacks

If the Cossacks are really worth any-Kuroki was still at Feng-Wang-Cheng, ap-thing in a military way, they will make parently gathering his forces together, a great deal of trouble for the Japanese bringing up supplies from the rear, getting along this road. The Japanese must hurry matters everywhere, as the rainy season is but a few weeks off now, when movements will become almost impossible and tains for Hai-cheng or some other point both sides will settle down into holding what they have gained.

> RUSSIA CANNOT REINFORCE. Utter Inability to Get Adequate Reinforce-

ments Over the Railroad, or to Supply Them If She Could.

The London Times military correspondent gives a succinct and correct view of been landed on the coast, and are ad- the situation. Repeating the oft-expressed vancing to threaten the right flank of opinion that the army in Manchuria does the Russians and may confront them. not exceed 150,000 men, and that the Russian strength south of Mukden is not over nese Corps, has landed a division at the 100,000, he passes to consideration of the multitude of stories emanating from St. ably landing other divisions at other con- Petersburg, which represent the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway as suffi-cient to transport something like 150,000

of such stories, he expresses the belief that Port Arthur remains to be seen. He is Russia cannot send over 20,000 men a threatening at present to do both of these month to the East in condition to take the field, and confesses himself unable to im-



BUSSIANS VIEWING THE DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE WAR SHIP, FROM THE FORT AT THE ENTRANCE TO PORT ARTHUR.

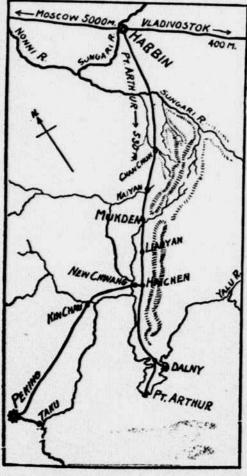
part of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and spot, can be fed.

plied for a year, it is now definitely known that a scarcity of food is being felt, and that supplies are being obtained by junks which avoid the Japanese fleet and gain entrance either directly to the port or to some of the landings on the peninsula near

The disasters to their ships and the approach of the rainy season may decide the Japanese to push operations, and force the surrender of the place. This would be costly, because it is known from experience at Sebastopol that the Russian soldier, standing on the defensive inside intrenchments, is a hardy antagonist.

It is believed by competent military critics that Gen. Kuropatkin is in grave danger of being surrounded and forced to surrender a greater part of his army. This is a matter of military chess playing, and will be decided by the superior abilities of the Generals who are playing the game. The way the Japanese have been handled so far leads to a strong probability that Kuropatkin, if he tarries too long in front of Gen. Kuroki at Feng-Wang-Cheng, or in front of New-chwang, may find his avenues of retreat cut off which would not be a difficult thing in that mountainous country, and have no alternative but to surrender. Already comes stories of the great suf-

fering of the Russian troops from disease and lack of supplies. The Russian is undoubtedly the dirtiest of European sol diers, and it is almost impossible to make him keep his camp in any sanitary shape The indications are very strong that the Russians are preparing to adopt the plan foreshadowed in The National Tribune in the first article written upon the strategy of the impending war—that is they will abandon the whole of the Liao-tung Peninsula, which was at the mercy of the overwhelming troops of the Japanese as soon end of July. as the fleet at Port Arthur was neutralized. and retire to the line of the Sungari, with monopoly of traffic is possible under the it over my left shoulder. We then moved points to their abandonment of Mukden, Ken-yang, with a sub-base at Chan-chun or That would make an excellent line of de-



their supplies. If they move in any considerable body, they cannot go far from tions very vulnerable to the attacks of the

men to the far East monthly.

After demonstrating the ridiculousness



As near as can be known, the Japanese lagine how it is possible that these numhave now 150,000 troops in the southern bers, joined with those already on the

probably the Russians have not more than half that number. The effectiveness of the troops about to depart with the these is further diminished by their being imperial benediction, and observe how scattered in order to guard so many differ- true it is that only little by little can the ent points. It is believed now that they have only 1,000 men in Port Arthur, with under existing circumstances.

somewhere from 5,000 to 7,000 sailors "A Russian army corps of the western from the fleet. These will man the forts pattern numbers 41,000 men, with 124 guns, inclusive of cavalry division and car- day I went to Ann Arbor and saw a tent It is a question of great interest whether riages, and requires for transport east 216 in the Court House yard square, and was the Japanese will at once proceed to the trains. Such a corps would occupy the informed there was an officer recruiting reduction of Port Arthur by siege and as entire military traffic of the road, leavsault, or whether they will let it fall ing the east bank of Lake Baikal, 37 days. Colonel of the regiment, Norvel E. Welch, through starvation. In spite of the Rus- If the first train left Moscow June 1, it a gentleman and a brave officer, who was sian talk about the place being fully sup- would reach Mukden about July 6, and killed in '64 at Weldon Railroad, leading



JAPANESE WOMEN MAKING LINT AND BANDAGES FOR THE WOUNDED.

trated before Aug. 13, thus monopolizing knapsacks-which suited me, for I was in the entire traffic two months and a half. Even if the corps were made less mobile my breast. From my knapsack I took a and the cavalry division excluded, the con- pair of socks, a shirt, some writing paper centration could not be effected before the and envelopes and rolled them in my "It is further evident -that no such

headquarters at Harbin. The latest news circumstances, the army being dependent upon it. Thus the transportation of even the rebels opened on us with grape, canand establishing outposts at Te-ling and a single army corps from the west presents difficulties next to insurmountable. about 10 feet from the colors. A shell exits neighborhood, where the railroad It probably will happen that a certain ploded in my immediate front. A snell excresses a branch of the Sungari River, number of battalions and batteries will be of the Tenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, each of which has an infantry brigade of these two army corps could not be secured before the end of September. Let hospital, but remained with the regiment, us therefore hope they will carry Winter clothing. Meanwhile the Fourth Siberian weeks. I refused to go to hospital. Army Corps is struggling all over the line of communication and no one can say when the railway will be clear. The blockade caused by these heavy liabilities certainly has been very great, and a vivid light is thus thrown upon the situation.'

Severe Loss in Ships. The Japanese have lost three war-ships a mine some 10 miles or more from Port supported Griffin's battery for three years, ment who went out with it.

A Russian Sortie.

Gen. Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, and of whom much is expected, reports that he made a sortie in which he drove back the investing forces, with a loss to them of over 1,000 killed and wounded, while his own losses were from 100 to 116 killed and wounded. He does not explain what were the purposes of the sortic, but one among the conflicting dispatches says that it was for the purpose of bringing a railroad train through the Japanese lines which was successfully Japanese lines, which was successfully This raises another question: If Port Arthur is as well provisioned and ammunitioned as the Russians have asserted, why this urgency in getting a train

There is a disproportion in the losses which arouses suspicion. The sortie must have been in the nature of an attack upon fortified lines. How did the Russians manage to break through these and inflict a loss of 1,000 on the Japanese, while suffering only one-tenth that themselves? Any way, Gen. Stoessel is entitled to the credit of having done the first soldierly thing on the Russian side, and if his sortie had no other object than to raise the fighting spirit of his men he accomplished

Loss of a Japanese Vessel.

On May 16, while the Japanese cruiser Miyako was assisting in clearing out the Russian mines near Port Dalny, she exploded a mine and was destroyed, with a loss of six killed.

The Miyako was a steel cruiser of 1,000 tons displacement and 6,130 indicated horse-power, completed in 1901, and having an estimated speed of 20 knots. She was 2143-4 feet long, had 36 feet beam, and drew 13 1-4 feet of water. Her armament consisted of two 4.7-inch quick-firing guns and 10 1.8-inch guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Railroad Cut.

May 16 a force of Japanese advanced from Kin-chou Bay, where they had established themselves, and which is said to be the best landing place on the west side of the peninsula between Port Arthur and Newchwang, and attacked the Russians in position guarding the railroad near Pulantien. After a sharp resistance, in which the Japanese casualties were 146, they succeeded in driving the Russians away and forcing themselves across the railroad, which with the telegraph lines they destroyed. The fighting and the loss seem triffing compared with the importance of the movement.

A SISTER OF MERCY.

A Grateful Soldier Erects a Tombstone to Her Years After Her Death.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I first enlisted, without my parents' consent, October, 1861, at Bay City, Mich., in what was called the 1st Mich. Lancers. About 500 of us were mustered into the U.S. service at Detroit, and for a time were quartered on a boat; later at the fair grounds. We received our lances and our clothing, and in March, 1862, by an order from the War Department, we were mustered out, as the Government did not require men for that sort of service.

I returned to my home, in Northfield, a farm six miles north of Ann Arbor, Mich., and remained there until September, when I made up my mind to reenlist, and to enter a regiment already at the front. I feared that if I delayed longer the war would be over, and I wished to be there to help end it. I often wished afterwards that it had ended before I got there. a charge. When I wished to enlist he asked my age, and I informed him that I was about 18. He asked if my parents were living and where? I informed him, and he directed a soldier who was sitting in the tent procure a buggy and take me out to my father, and obtain a letter giving his consent. I went with him and informed my father what was desired, and he wrote the letter and damped it with

In a short time after I enlisted Col. Welch started for the front, with about 35 recruits. When we arrived in Washington everything looked warlike-a

his tears. I was his only son, and his sole help on the farm. I never saw him after-

ward. He died just before the battle of

strange scene to me-the city full of officers and soldiers. We remained there a few days, waiting for transportation to City Point, Va. We arrived there late at night, and slept on the cold ground, with the cold sky for a cover. The next day we reached the regiment, then going into camp, near Aquia Creek. That camp later became our Winter quarters. We remained there until Dec. 13, when we broke camp at 4 a. m., to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg. Our brigade was composed of the 44th and 12th N. Y., 83d Pa., 20th Me. and 16th Mich. When we arrived opposite Fredericksburg we halted on Stafford Hights, and remained there until 3 p. m., watching the battle. Then we crossed on pontoons and double-quicked through the city to the outskirts, where we were halted and ordered to unsling distress from having those straps across blanket, which, being new, was very bulky. I tied the ends together and slung the brigade. forward, but had not proceeded far when ister and shell. I was in the front rank. "The arrival at Kharbin of the residue very much swollen and discolored. The blanket saved my life. I did not go to though I did not do any duty for six

We had fallen back to our old campground, and remained there until we were nicely settled, when we received orders for what proved another disastrous marchwhich came to be known as the "Burnsidestuck-in-the-mud-campaign." We again had to fall back to our old quarters, where we then remained until Spring, when we broke camp and marched to Chancellors-

NOT NEW, BUT TRUE PAIN WAS UNBEARBLE

There are lots of new things about it and lots of true things, but the trouble is that the NEW things are not TRUE and the TRUE things

You Are to Be the Judge!

Thirty Days' Trial-the Proprietors Take All the Risk-You Have Nothing to Lose! You Are to Be the Judge.

You have seen it before—all of you have. It has appeared in this paper a dozen times a year for a number of years. You have all seen it, even though you may not have answered it. It is not new, but it is all true. You have but to write, to send for it, to direct that it be sent to you—and it is sent to you. No questions, no quibbling, no money. If you want to pay for it, all right. If you don't you don't have to. Enough are satisfied, enough want to pay, enough do pay to make it pay tree, and it is because it is all true. The claims for Vitæ-Ore are not new, but they are all true. Your fellow readers who have sent for a package and tested it have proven this. Its history is an open book that all may read, and all will find it all true.

If you are sick and ailing, no matter what the trouble may be, if you need he'p, if you want he'p, here is the help for you. How can you in justice to yourself and your family, your friends and those around you, refuse to accept? How can you refuse to be helped to the help you want? Remember, we take all the risk? You are to be the judge. IT IS

ALL TRUE:

The back and wonder why; it's there, but they back and wonder why; it's there, but they don't know what causes it and rub the back with liniments and apply porous plasters, but it's still true. With limiments and apply porous plasters, but it's still true. It's you don't know that causes it and rub the back with liniments and apply porous plasters, but it's still true. It's the fault true. It's you don't have to you. If you and uses the right medicine for such a trouble, as did Mr. Harrington. The doctors have many ways of telling if the patient's kidneys are working right and normally. They can prove to there is any irregularity. It does not need this, however, to tell to a sufferer that the fault's in the kidneys. The dull, acting pain in the small of the back, the sharp, terrible sensation when arising from a stooping posture, the heavy, draged-down feeling when standing long in one position are all signs that read plainly

SENT ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person, who writes us, mentioning THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITE-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treat_ ment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drug 8 and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again, carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk. you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay to nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to nothing. We give you thirty days time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you need not pay us the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know that when this month's treatment of VIT.E-ORE has either cured you or put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to jay. We know Vite-Ore, and are willing to take the risk.

Not a Penny Unless Benefited

What Vitæ-Ore Is: Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard. adamantine, from the ground like gold and sliver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidization by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains five iron, free sulphur, at d free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease. Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble. Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections. Liver, Kidney and

Bladder Ailments. Stomach and Female Disorders. LaGrippe. Malarial Fever. **Nervous Prostration** General Debillty.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after us ng. VITAE-DRE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doc.ors' prescriptions which it is possible

ONG the properties which go to make mineral springs famous for the medicinal qualities is IRON, I and y a spring of any consequence or renown being without some proportion of this mineral substance. There are certain springs which contain sufficient itou to impart the iron taste to the waters, which are then known as ferruginous or chalybeate waters, and Vita-Ore in solution, ready for drinking by the patient, is rep esentalive of the best class of these waters, having the added advantage of being stronger than any water known.

Iron is of especialities in blood disorders and because of this fact the large proportion of iron in Vita-Ore, as shown by its indysts, does much toward making possible the wonderal curative power passessed by this remedy. As the blood is the vehicle which or classify carries in disaments to the different portions of the body, the only means in repairing the ravages of disease in these parts is in sop lying that fluid with the elements neces a y for the proper restoration of the bactrial or diseased tissues. cine, combination of medicines, or doc.ors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vite-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vita-Ore can not benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it would hesitate to try Vita-Ore on this inberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; but two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day to a package at our risk and expense, giving age and a linents, and mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer. or diseased tissues.

The ccum e s mill ons of little red c rpuscles which are contained in this fluid have a powerful affinity for iron. Without iron they cannot live and their death means the death of the entire body. The iron in Vita-1 recauses it to be immediately absorbed by the blood, owing to the property of the fluid above mentioned, and it is on account of this that reachs from the 122 of this remedy are so easily and quickly established. Iron is also an ideal astringent possessing the power of allaying irong a or catarrial re lon upon any mucous membrane with which it is brought into contact. The wide range of 12 falloness of iron, and, through irong Vita-Ore, may easily be considered when it is known that membrane which it is bid to excessive action exists in the mouth, tongue, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, head and nose, causing much trouble and a long train of ills which may be primarily traced to such excessive action or catarria. The astringent prope ties of Vita-Ore gained by the from which is part of its comp sition, make it the most powerful remedy known for checking such catarria, as thousands of cures in these cases have thoroughly established.

Last, but by no means least, in the many merits possessed by iron and Vita-Ore in relation to the curing of imman ills, is the attendant of ormation of V.-O., is exerted by that remedy in a more marked degree than has ever been a compil had by ardicial compounds of iron used for a like purpose. The term "alterative" is difficult to explicit, but a remedy is raid to possess "alterative action" when it can check or alter certain morbid processes that work in the system. Embraced in the gray, of diseases in which alteratives are of benefit are Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Nervous Disorders, etc., numbering up into several score.

The patient afflicted with any of the diseases named herein and those k in lired to the parts affected than could be obtained from drinking the waters of any of the world's 10 ced mineral springs, since one qua

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

So Writes Vincent J. Harrington, of Egmont Bay, P. E. I., One of the Thousands in Canada Whom Vitæ-Ore Has Cured of

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLES

Read What He Says:

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I.

Words fall
me to tell how
I have suffered and what
Vita-Ore has
done for me.
It has cured
me of Kidney
Trouble after
being a sufferer for several
vears. My years. My back and kid-neys were so sore that if I were to work five minutes in a stooping

posture it would take me three minutes to

minutes to straighten up again, and the pain was almost unbearmost unbearmost

If your kidneys are causing you any uneasiness, if you fear trouble in these organs, no not delay, but begin the treatment immediately with this natural curing and healing Ore. It is naturals or all irregularities of the vital organs, for every trouble in the physical forces, a specific which works in a rational, prompt and efficient manner that no other medicine or combination of medicines can duplicate.

Send for a Package on 30 Days' Trial.

"JUST THINK OF IT"

Was Using Four Different Advertised Specific Remedies.

NO HELP UNTIL VITE-ORE WAS CALLED IN.

I received a trial package of Vitre-Ore some three months ago, having answered and accepted the thirty-day trial offer which appeared in my paper, and it is from this day that I date my re-turn to health. I have used it continuously since



stronger than I have at any time for five years. I can eat a variety of foods without inc avenience or suffering. I can walk five times as far and faster without losing my breath than I could before I commenced its noises have ceased; the back ache is gone; the nervous constric-tion of the bowels

tion of the bowels is entirely cured; I am not troubled with Constiparion any more, although formerly I had to take a dose of salts every morning; in fact, it is simply marvelous what Vite-Ore has done for me. I was taking a root medicine for my kidneys, nervine for my nerves, nerve and liver pils for my liver, and heart cure for my heart, just think of it,) and still I could not lie on my left side without a jain in my heart. Just to plost and the neit is next. in my heart. I used to bloat, and the pain in my back made me miscrable, but thank God for in-ucing me to read through the Vita Ore adver-tiement. I have now dicarded every other medicine but V.-O., and am letting God's natural mineral cure me, and am nearer a perfectly healthy woman than I have be n for six years past. LOVINA PETERSON, Slatington, Cal.

How can you refuse to give it a trial after reading such ringing testimony? If you need the treatment it is a sin and a sname if you

THEO. NOEL CO., VITÆ-ORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL,

It is a Mineral Spring Condensed and Concentrated.

It Was True

HERMANSVILLE, MICH.-I had been pronounced incurable of Bright's

Disease by three eminent physicians, when I commenced using Vitage-Ore. I weighted about 100 pounds, but in three months I weighted 145 pounds and was well and hearty. Have not sufferred with my kidneys since, and it was twelve years since I first used the V.-O. I am now fifty-six years old and believe I am good for thirty years yet if I can have V.-O.

WHAT IRON DOES:

The ccun es mill one of little red c rouscles which are contained in this fluid

On the return I was taken down with and our money was returned to us. typhoid fever and was left at U. S. General Hospital, Frederick, Md. I remember arriving there in the evening; cannot and I must admit I was covered with dirt as such on the Russian lists. It may be a dead man's leg. My left side was par- one hand and lifting my head with the 9th and Marion streets. I hastened to 9th recalled that the dispatch of the residue alyzed for the time. In the morning I was other. I looked upon her as an angel from and Marion, where is located an insane picked up by a comrade, and given a cup Heaven. I had never before been sick and of coffee and was sent afterwards to the I felt that I was under many obligations that the Sister died of typhoid fever, and already at the front, was promised for field hospital, where my wound was to her. She continued to care for me for April 15, and is already a month overdue. dressed. My breast was not cut, but was three weeks, feeding me with a spoon, I being too weak to feed myself. Dr. A. R. Gray, who was in charge of the barracks I was in, gave me up early, informing my nurse that I would not recover as my previous wound, and exposure, had undermined my constitution.

Recovering from the fever, I was taken down with varioloid and after a few weeks recovered from that, and was ordered to I was wounded for the second time, at White Oak Road, Va., March 29, 1865,

in the left leg-a flesh wound only. When the war was over I returned —a battleship and two cruisers—by the explosion of mines, with an appalling loss night of our retreat I was ordered to the of them—and was mustered out in Detroit, of life among the crews. The details are meager and conflicting, but it would seem that the battleship—the Hatsuse—struck with a violent headache. Our brigade missioned officer returned with the regi-

missions of louises of more from Port and the the strong tides which prevail there. This interpolated the picket line the first of the the strong tides which prevail there. This interpolate the picket line the first of the defined of the defined of the strong tides which prevail there. This is another tree to the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the difficted on the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the diffict of the decision of the strong tides which prevail there. This is the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be to the difficulty of the decision of the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tides which prevail there are the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tide which the treatment of the strong tide which the treatment of the strong tide which the treatment of the strong tides which prevail there. This is to be the strong tide which the

asylum. The Superior there informed me working in the cemetery and gave him and more significant to me. There are

stone would be allowed.

as well. We were very much disappointed it that has been erected over the grave of and our money was returned to us.

it that has been erected over the grave of times we called the latter Johnnies, for After being in St. Louis a few years, I during or since the war, in this country, short). That the now conservative name concluded to write to Emmitsburg and ask Her parents' name was La Croix, her's of Confederate we never heard of until ber arriving there in the evening; cannot where Sister Josephine was located, inremember the date. I was given a bath, tending to make her a visit and surprise was known as Sister Josephine. Dr. R. Now it is becoming honored! Let us boys her—it made no difference whether in F. Weir was in charge of the hospital. I of '61-'65 do all in our power to perpetunumber of battalions and batteries will be dispatched with a great flourish of over my heart, and knocked me about 10 learning when I opened my ever and lea

Desecration of Memorial Day.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Being in gladly charge it to the last Sunday in accord with the statement of the Chaplain May .- V. M. Hodgson, Aid to National that I would find her grave in Calvary in a recent issue, I beg space to give ex-Cemetery, Section 11. I visited the cemetery the following Sunday, and found her From the very inception of Memorial Day grave 25 years after the war. It was in I have held it sacred, whether in attendwretched condition, sunken in, the little ance at the ceremonies at Arlington, or at headstone broken, grass and weeds grow- some small burial place of our noble dead. ing over it. I called a laborer who was As the years roll by the day becomes more some money to fix up the grave and made many fears arising these days among the up my mind that as soon as I earned suf-ficient money Sister Josephine should have day and its purposes and meaning will a better and more appropriate headstone. soon be lost sight of. In many of the When I said that to my friends they shook States it is a legal holiday; and as such their heads and said it was against the what has it become in the majority of rules of the Order, and only the regulation places? The general public nowadays call t Decoration Day instead of Memorial I made another visit to 9th and Marion Day. It being a holiday those given to streets, and called on the Sister Superior, pleasure participate in horse racing, ball Sister Magdalen, a sweet woman, and playing, yachting, golf, and excursions of made known my errand, the service ren- all kinds, making a day of jubilation; not dered me by Sister Josephine and my de-even giving a single thought as to what

Vincent, of the 83d Pa., who commanded ing that the old china pitcher would do tracts many visitors. There is nothing like deadly conflict for four fearful years: and fense, as with another branch of the Sungari further to the east, both rising in the great range of mountains, could be made great range of mountains, and knocking down the man behind one morning, when I opened my eyes and letter from the Mother House, and knocking down the man behind one morning, when I opened my eyes and letter from the Mother House, and knocking down the man behind one morning, when I opened my eyes and letter from the Mother House, and knocking down the man behind one morning, when I opened my eyes and letter from the Mother House, and knocking down the man behind one morning, when I opened my eyes and letter from the Mother House, and knocking down the man Day. For one, in order to get rid of the racing, ball playing and all kinds of spirts, auction sales, etc., on May 30 I would

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Meeting of the Society in Hartford,

About 4,000 veterans of the war of the ebellion met in Hartford, Conn., May 18, to participate in the Annual Reunion of the Army of the Potomac and the Encampment of the Connecticut Department of the G. A. R. The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was presided over by Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and the following officers were

President-Brevet-Col. Horatio King. U. S. V., New York. Recording Secretary-Maj. L. C. Brackett, New York.